SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1788. THE NUMBER 1.

IMPARTIAL GAZETTEER,
AND
SATURDAY EVENING'S POST.

NEW-YORK: Printed and Published by HARRISSON AND PURDY, at their PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 3, PECK-SLIP; where Subscriptions are taken in at *Ten Shillings* per annum; Essays, Articles of Intelligence, Advertisements, &c. are gatefully received.

To the PUBLIC.

TO attempt the publication of a newspaper at a time when the city abounds with such productions, may appear, on a cursory view, to be a discouraging task; but, it having been intimated to the Editors, that a paper published once a week, at a moderate price, would accommodate many citizens with those useful vehicles of information, who do not wish to subscribe for such as are published more frequently:—They, therefore, have determined, by the advice of their friends, and in hopes of receiving the patronage of a generous Public, to publish the

IMPARTIAL GAZETTEER,
Every Saturday evening.

The utmost respect will be paid to decency in the choice of our publications, and nothing will be admitted that will offend the modest, or disturb the feelings of the virtuous.

We are willing, however, that our paper should rest upon its own merits; and not to amuse the public with promises. We only add, that we shall endeavor to render it subservient to impartiality, utility and amusement.

As we are natives of this state, and are desirous of EARNING OUR BREAD IN IT, we most respectfully solicit a share of the public countenance and support.

We are the Public's
Devoted humble servants,
JOHN HARRISSON,
STEPHEN PURDY, jun.

CONDITIONS.

This paper will contain the principal occurrences of the week; foreign and domestic intelligence, miscellany, poetry, and other articles which may promote the information and amusement of its readers.

The terms are only TEN SHILLINGS per annum; the one half to be paid on the delivery of the third number, and the remainder at the expiration of the year. Subscriptions for half a year—SIX SHILLINGS.

Subscribers in the city will be served with the papers punctually at 5 o'clock, P. M. and subscribers in the country, by the earliest conveyances.

Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms, and in a conspicuous manner.

New-York, May 16, 1788.

N. B. Printing in general executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

On PUNCH.

PUNCH is a liquor compounded of spirit of juices, sugar and water. The spirit volatile and fiery, is the proper emblem of vivacity and wit; the acidity of the lemon will very aptly figure pungency of railery, and acrimony of censure; sugar is the natural representative of luscious adulation and gentle complaisance; and water is the proper hierogliphic of easy prattle, innocent and tasteless.

Spirit alone is too powerful for use. It will produce madness rather than merryment; and instead of quenching thirst, will inflame the blood. Thus wit too conspicuously poured out agitates the hearer with emotions rather violent than pleasing; every one shrinks from the force of its impression, the company sits intranced and overpowered; all are astonished, but nobody are pleased.

The acid juices give this genial liquor all its power of stimulating the palate. Conversation would become dull and vapid, if negligence were not sometimes roused, and sluggishness quickened by due severity and reprehension. But acids unmixt will distort the face and terrify the palate; and he that has no other qualities than penetration and asperity, he whose constant employment is detection and censure, who looks only to find faults, and speaks only to punish them, will soon be dreaded, hated, and avoided.

The taste of sugar is generally pleasing, but it cannot long be eaten by itself. Thus meekness and courtesy will always recommend the first address, but soon pall and nauseate unless they are associated with more sprightly qualities. The chief use of sugar, is to temper the taste of other substances, and softness of behavior in the same manner mitigates the roughness of contradiction, and allays the bitterness of unwelcome truth.

Water is the universal vehicle by which are conveyed the particles necessary to sustenance and growth, by which thirst is quenched, and all the wants of life and nature are supplied. Thus all the business of the world is transacted by artless and easy talk, neither sublimed by fancy, nor discoloured by affectation, without the harshness of satire, or lusciousness of flattery. By this limpid vein of language curiosity is gratified, and all the knowledge is conveyed, which one man is required to impart for the safety and convenience of another. Water is the only ingredient in punch which can be used alone, and with which man was content till nature framed an artificial want. Thus while we alone desire to have our ignorance informed, we are the most delighted with the plainest diction; and it is only in the moments of idleness or pride, that we call for the gratification of wit or flattery.

He only can please long, who, by tempering the acid of satire with the sugar of civility, and allaying the heat of wit with the frigdity of humble chat, can make the punch of conversation; and as that punch can be drank in the greatest quantity which has the largest proportion of water, so that companion will be oftenest welcome, whose talk flows out with inoffensive copiousness, and unenvied insipidity.

* * * * * * * * *

ANECDOTE,
Which happened during the last war in Italy.

AT the siege of Fortona, the commanding officer of the army which lay before the town, ordered Carew, an Irish officer in the service of Naples, to go and advance with a detachment to a certain post. After having giving his orders, he whispered to Carew as follows—*I know you, Sir, to be a gallant man; I have therefore put you upon this duty: I tell you in confidence, that it is certain death for you all—as I place you there for the purpose of inducing the enemy to spring a mine below you.* Carew made a bow to the General, and led on his men to the dreadful post! He there stood with an undaunted countenance, and having called to one of the soldiers for a draught of wine, *Here*, said he, *I drink to all those who bravely fall in battle.*---Fortunately at that instant Fortona capitulated, and Carew escaped—But he thus gave a full opportunity of displaying a rare instance of determined intrepidity.

ANECDOTE
Of *Casimir* the Second King of Poland.

WHEN Casimir was Prince of Sandomir, he won at play all the money of one of his nobility, who incensed at his ill fortune, struck the Prince a blow on the ear, in the heat of passion. He fled immediately from justice, but being pursued and overtaken, he was condemned to lose his head—yet the generous Casimir determined otherwise; "I am not surprised, said he, at the gentleman's conduct: for not having it in his power to revenge himself of fortune, no wonder he should attack her favourite." After which he revoked the sentence, returned the nobleman his money, and declared that himself alone was faulty, as he had encouraged, by his example, a pernicious practice, that might terminate in the ruin of hundreds of his people.